

PRINCE LVOFF IN PEKING PREPARED TO OPERATE WITH JAPANESE IN EAST

First Premier of Revolutionary Russia Organizing Anti-Bolshevik Force

Russian Admiral and General Prepared To Invade Siberia Toward Irkutsk

LONDON, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Prince Lvoff, who was premier of the first provisional government of Russia following the overthrow of Czar Nicholas and who is recognized throughout the world as the most capable administrator in the ranks of the Social Revolutionists, is heading a movement for the creation of a government of Siberia, in opposition to the Bolsheviks. His temporary headquarters are at Peking, from where he is negotiating with the Japanese government for assistance.

This news comes from Petrograd, being confirmed by despatches from Peking, the statements of the correspondents agreeing that the organization of the proposed government is well under way. The Petrograd organ of the Bolsheviks publishes a despatch from Irkutsk, which says:

WAITING FOR JAPAN
The ex-President of the Council of Ministers of Revolutionary Russia, Prince George Lvoff, has advanced a new Russian government of the Far East, the temporary seat of which is at Peking. This government is waiting the landing of a Japanese military force at Vladivostok, in order to enter Siberia with the Japanese.

The Vladivostok soviet is now mobilizing its forces to oppose any military expedition from Japan, and is forming a Red army.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Peking cables that plans for the restoration of a popular government in Siberia under Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet, are under way, the plans taking the shape of the organization of an army to cooperate with the anti-Bolshevik leaders in Siberia.

ADVANCE ON IRKUTSK
Already this newly formed Russian organization has begun enlisting men, placing these under General Semenov, whose headquarters are established in Manchuria, near the Transbaikalia line. The proposal is that he cross into Irkutsk Province and advance upon the capital, there to await the assistance of Japan in men and money. It is claimed here that General Semenov has already secured the pledge of Japan for financial and military backing.

ALREADY LANDED
The Novais Zhin, a Petrograd paper, publishes a cable that already a Japanese military force has been landed at Vladivostok. The newspaper says that as long ago as January 12 a Japanese cruiser arrived in Vladivostok harbor and that shortly after this 4000 soldiers were landed. The admiral of the fleet assured the Vladivostok authorities that the landing should not be considered the beginning of military operations but was merely to protect Japanese subjects in the section.

News of the alleged landing of these troops was sent out from Tokyo by correspondents at the time, but was officially denied by the Japanese government.

FATHER OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLT

Prince Lvoff, reported to be at the head of the new anti-Bolshevik movement in Siberia, was the organizer of the Union of the Zemstvos, through which Russia was organized for the war against the Germans and from which sprang the movement for the overthrow of the autocracy when it became apparent that Russia was being betrayed to her foes by those in high command.

In an article, describing his career, which appeared at the time he became the first premier of the Russian Provisional Government, it states that Prince Lvoff was born in Dresden, but quite as a child he returned with his parents to Moscow, where he was educated and where he completed his legal training. It was also in Moscow, a city to which he is deeply attached, that he began to play his part in administrative matters, and devoted himself to the work of the Zemstvos, of which he was a member. He proved his extraordinary capacity as an organizer during these periods of famine which occur periodically in certain of the Russian provinces. Thanks to his energetic intervention, the lives of thousands and thousands of men were saved. But it was during the Russo-Japanese War that the reputation of

American Approval of Move Against Bolsheviks Given

Ambassador Morris Notifies Entente Envoys in Tokio That Washington Will Not Protest — Lenin's Supporters Falling Away From Him and Refuse to Listen to Urgings That Peace Treaty Be Approved

TOKIO, March 10.—(Special by Cable to Hawaii Shinpo)—A diplomatic conference has been held between the ambassadors of the United States, France, England and Italy, at which the matter of the participation of Japan in Siberia, for the protection of the interests of the Entente, was considered.

At this conference, Ambassador Morris stated that the United States would interpose no objection to Japanese military action.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Premier Lenin's supporters are fast deserting him, while he continues to urge the ratification of the peace treaty entered into at Brest-Litovsk. He has few adherents left and the popular tide is running strongly against both him and Trotsky.

Petrograd is rapidly emptying of its inhabitants, all who are with the means to escape the oncoming Germans having left the city. Yesterday the last of the government departed, the people's commissioners leaving for Moscow, the new seat of government.

ONE COMMISSIONER LEFT TO RULE
Commissioner Lunacharsky, the minister of education, is alone representing the government at Petrograd, remaining behind to exercise the extraordinary powers vested in him by the people's commissioners. The task of ruling the city devolves upon him alone, with the power of life and death in his hands.

Trotsky is reported to have been dropped from the foreign ministry, the deputy foreign minister, M. Tschitcherine, acting in his place.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL FREED
The Petrograd press announces the release by the Bolsheviks of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former Czar, who has been confined in his house since the overthrow of the monarchy.

A despatch dated March 9 was received at the state department yesterday from Ambassador Francis, who was then at Volodga. The despatch announced the safety at that time of all the Americans at Volodga. The ambassador stated that he had left one of the American embassy at Petrograd.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISTS BUSY
News by way of London states that the Social Revolutionists in Russia have decided to organize the "National Guard" and overthrow the Bolsheviks, organizing a new revolutionary movement. Doctor Eliev of Moscow University is said to be one of its leaders, and its aim is to organize armed opposition to the Bolsheviks.

The army is organizing in the Don River districts and the Cossacks there are said to be supporting the movement. The leaders are planning to introduce a republic with a coalition government, and it is indicated that they are inclined to accept the German-Bolshevik peace terms.

Another despatch states that the Germans are still operating against the Russian-German destroyers having recently sunk two Russian transports near the Aland Islands.

Prince Lvoff became unquestionably established. He reached the Far East with very limited resources, provided solely, as he told Kourpatnik, the then Russian commander-in-chief, with the sympathy of the whole of Russian society for the cause which he proposed to serve.

In organizing the work of the auxiliary sections of the Zemstvos, incredible difficulties had to be overcome. Not only was he short of material, but he had to struggle against the bureaucracy to prevent his movements being hampered. With the aid of his secretary and a hospital attendant, he elaborated plans by which to carry out his tremendous task. He would then ride immense distances to get a just idea of how far practical his schemes had proved, and to watch the army of 10,000 workers which he had formed to deal with the ambulances.

At the time of his retreat of Kiao-Yang, the sanitary formations and a large number of commissariat convoys had to be evacuated in a few hours under a rain of shells which were bursting in all directions. The Chinese workmen had begun to yield to panic, but the calm attitude of Prince Lvoff prevented this, and when finally everything was ready for the start and it was possible for the convoys to leave, Prince Lvoff gave the order briefly in the words: "There is nothing more we can do here."

True to Himself
In 1905, Prince Lvoff was elected to the Duma and attached himself to the Cadet Party. He took part in the famous Viborg Congress, but he did not sign the manifesto. In consequence of this he was tried by the Cadet Party in the historical palace belonging to Prince Dolgoroukoff in Moscow. Prince Lvoff declared that he had not signed the Viborg manifesto, simply because he did not approve of it and that no party discipline could ever make him act in opposition to his convictions. He was acquitted and his right to remain in the party recognized. But he retired soon after, declaring that he had need of freedom of work.

Besides his capacities as an organizer, Prince Lvoff is also a writer of talent, and in addition to the incredible amount of work which he has compassed since the beginning of the war, he has found time every week to contribute an article to the Zemstvo Bulletin. He has also written for the important periodicals.

The original Russian revolution was in a great measure the product of this man's work. History will in all probability call him the father of the Russian revolution.

HONOLULU NOT ONLY "DRY" TOWN

NEEDS FOR ORDNANCE REQUIRE LARGE AMOUNT

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the five mile "dry zone" around eight of the naval training camps is to become effective on next Saturday. This dry zone is to permit of no exceptions, irrespective of the fact that some of the eight camps are within five miles of large centers of population, in all of which saloons and hotel bars are to close.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.
Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lameness, lame shoulder pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advt.

TORNADO IN OHIO LEAVES WAKE OF DEATH BEHIND

Known It Swept Wide Area But Crippled Wires Give Incomplete Casualty List—Town of Twelve Hundred Reported To Have Been Wiped Out

LIMA, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Far out of the usual season for such atmospheric disturbances, a violent tornado yesterday swept over Northwestern Ohio cutting a wide swath as it moved and leaving death and destruction in its wake.

Last night the wire service was badly crippled but such reports as could be secured from the surrounding country indicated that at least ten were dead, numbers injured and the property loss was heavy.

At Van Wert it is reported that four were killed and several injured. The town of Continental, Ohio, is reported from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to have been wiped out but the despatch says nothing of casualties. It is a small town of 1200 inhabitants.

Such reports as have come in over the crippled wires indicate that the damage was wide spread. Trains line officials say that the towns surrounding this city were all more or less damaged by the high winds.

FORMER SECRETARY OF NAVY IS DEAD

Meyer Had Been Ambassador To Italy and Russia and Postmaster General Also

BOSTON, March 10.—(Associated Press)—George von Lengerke Meyer, postmaster general under President Roosevelt and secretary of navy under President Taft died here yesterday, the fatal termination of his illness having been expected for several days. Although still under sixty years of age in life had been one of usefulness in business, in politics, in the diplomatic corps and in official life at Washington.

Former Secretary of Navy Meyer was born in the city June 24, 1858 and was educated at Harvard University where he secured the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He was active engaged in business as a merchant and a trustee from that year until 1899.

His first political office held by Secretary Meyer was as a member of the Boston common council to which he was elected in 1889 and two years later he was elected a member of the board of aldermen. He was a member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts from 1892 to 1897, serving as speaker for the last three years of that period. From 1898 to 1904 he was a member of the Republican National committee.

In 1900 President McKinley named Meyer ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy where he served for five years, being named ambassador to Russia in 1905 and remaining at Petrograd for two years when he returned to accept the post of general secretary of the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

Under President Taft, when he assumed office Meyer became secretary of navy. It is recalled that while Meyer was ambassador in Italy, in 1902, he handled a delicate situation which followed the arrest of officers of the U. S. S. "Chicago" who had an altercation with the police of Venice while on shore leave and resisted arrest when taken into custody. This episode occurred after Italian lynching in this country for a time feeling in Italy ran high. It was a case which required very delicate handling to avoid wounding the feelings of Italian officials and was satisfactorily handled by then Ambassador Meyer.

WALL COLLAPSES ON "MOVIE" THEATER

Twelve Are Killed, Ten Children and More Than a Score Seriously Injured

WINCHESTER, Kentucky, March 10.—(Associated Press)—A dozen are dead, ten of them children, twenty-three persons are in the hospital seriously injured and thirty others are suffering from minor injuries as the result of a disaster which came upon a moving picture theater here when it was crowded with spectators at the performance last evening.

A building adjacent to the theater had recently been burned but the wall had not yet been torn down. This collapsed last night crushing numbers beneath it and creating a panic which resulted in the death or injury of others.

AMERICAN CASUALTY LISTS SHOW INCREASE

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(Associated Press)—The first expurgated list of casualties given out here today shows that Lieut. Louis Jordan was killed in action and Lieut. John Greene wounded. Two private killed in action, twenty-four wounded, two killed in accidents and eight died of disease.

This list is given out under the new arrangement which does not refer to the regiments or other military organization of those figuring in the casualty list.

Where Funds For War Relief Work In Germany Went To

American Dupes of Hun Disloyalists Gave Up Their Dollars Which Doctor Dernburg Spent To Corrupt Other Americans. According To Testimony Before Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(Associated Press)—How thousands of generous Americans were duped into helping pay for the spreading of the German propaganda throughout the United States, money being collected from them under the guise of German Red Cross funds or for such specious pleas as "to buy milk for starving German babies," was revealed yesterday before the senate committee investigating the charges of disloyalty made against the German-American Alliance, the charter of which it is proposed to annul by legislation.

Yesterday evidence was submitted to show that more than eight hundred thousand dollars collected ostensibly for war relief work in Germany and handed by representatives of the alliance was never sent to Germany at all nor used in any way for the purpose for which it was collected from many sympathetic Americans. On the contrary, it was turned over to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who had in charge the leadership of the German propaganda in the United States.

SIMPLY COVER FOR DISLOYAL WORKERS

The committee hearings are on a bill introduced by Senator King of Utah to annul the charter of the alliance. The case against the alliance is being led by Gustavus Ohlinger, a Toledo attorney, who charges that the German-American Alliance is simply a cover for the spreading of pro-German propaganda in the United States.

Declaring that much of his testimony is based on information taken from literature sent to members, Ohlinger says the operation of the organization in the United States is similar to the propaganda system by which Germany brought Austria under its complete domination.

Ohlinger makes it plain that he does not desire to create the impression that all members of the alliance were conscious of having worked against the interests of the United States. The real propagandist in the organization, he says, subtly urged members to further the interests of Germany.

A former president of the alliance, C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, received from Emperor William in 1904 the Fourth Order of the Red Eagle for his "services to German culture" in the United States. It was Hexamer, he asserts, who sent telegraphic messages to the presidents of the State alliances, instructing them to wire President Wilson that a majority of the citizens of their States opposed drastic action against Germany as the result of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Preceding the national political convention in 1916, the alliance worked against the re-nomination of President Wilson and for the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination on the theory that both were opposed to German interests in this country.

A letter addressed to German Americans in this country, published in an alliance bulletin issued in Chicago, urged all citizens of German descent to vote "only for those who favored Germanism." That letter, says Ohlinger, was written by his former Representative Barthold of Missouri, who was active in obtaining passage of the bill giving the alliance its charter.

In an alliance bulletin issued in July, 1917, a writer declared that every German in the United States is a pioneer in German culture and that he had been proud of it as a means of showing his loyalty to his native country. In the same issue, a poetic writer declared in verse that the oath of allegiance to the United States did not include a declaration that he would fight against Germany.

The by-laws of the organization belie its real purposes, Ohlinger declares, for, although they declare one object is to teach American ideals to German immigrants, there is no record that that is being done. On the other hand, he declared, the entire activity in that respect is confined to urging the teaching of German in the public schools.

MUST HOLD SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND SAYS

Insists Lloyd George Wrong In His Proposals—Would Retain Lands Taken From Huns

OTTAWA, March 10.—(Associated Press)—New Zealand demands that German Samoa shall be retained. It objects to the plan of leaving the status of Germany's former colonies to a peace conference or of permitting the inhabitants of such former colonies to determine for themselves to what country they shall give allegiance. Despatches received here from Wellington tell of strong opposition voiced in New Zealand and Australia to the proposition to the disposition of German colonies when peace has been secured.

In parts of New Zealand the feeling is so strong that it is openly declared if Samoa and the other German possessions in the South Seas shall be given back to Germany there will be formed a "Republic of New Zealand."

Reports of Lloyd George's speech recently received in New Zealand and Australia have tended to revive the controversy that has previously been much discussed and has tended to crystallize the feeling that the islands for which the Antipodeans fought and which they won at the outset of the war must be retained.

SOCIALIST BERGER CHARGES A PLOT

Says His Indictment Will Not Stop His Ambition

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Victor L. Berger, who was the first Socialist ever elected to congress and who was later elected on the Socialist ticket as mayor of Milwaukee, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate from Minnesota. Berger was recently indicted for conspiracy in a blanket indictment by the federal grand jury in Chicago charging many with plotting to foment strikes. He declares that this indictment is a part of a political plot against him and that it will not interfere with his campaign for the senate. This is the second time he has offered himself for a toga, his name being voted on in the Minnesota legislature in 1904.

Berger, who is a native of Austria, has had a stormy political career. As editor of the Milwaukee Vorwaerts for six years, of the Wahrheit and of the English Socialist paper, the Milwaukee Leader, he was prominent in Socialist circles. He helped organize the Socialist Party and was a strong follower of Eugene V. Debs. He has been a member of the executive committee of the national committee of the Socialist Party since its formation.

DUST OF REDMOND WILL REST UNDER IRISH SOD

LONDON, March 9.—(Associated Press)—The body of John Redmond, Irish leader, who died a few days ago after an operation, is being taken to Ireland and will be interred there, probably on Sunday, in the family vault at Wexford.

GERMAN ATTACK IS INDICATED BY HARDER FIGHTING IN WEST FRONT

Continuance of Good Weather May Bring Battle On Western Front

Air Engagements Occur In Many Sectors With British Winning Generally

NEW YORK, March 10.—(Associated Press)—With the Germans taking the initiative the fighting in several sectors of the Western front became more violent yesterday and there were added signs that the real launching of a great offensive may be expected if there shall be a continuance of the favorable weather of the past few days.

FLANDERS FRONT
Flanders was the theater where the Germans launched their heaviest attacks yesterday and the most active sector was only about a mile in length, extending from Menin road to Poeldershoek. Here, after having kept the British positions under an almost incessant and heavy drum fire for twenty-four hours the fire quickened into a barrage yesterday morning and an attack in considerable force was launched. Behind the barrage the grey clad boches rushed forward and up to the British trenches where hand to hand encounters followed and bayonets were fiercely wielded.

Near Poeldershoek the boches succeeded in driving the British out of 200 yards of trenches but a well directed British artillery fire followed by a dashing charge of reinforced Tommies swept the enemy out of this small sector and drove them back to the refuge of their former positions. In all other parts of this sector the Germans failed to secure a foot hold.

BERLIN REPORT
Official reports from Berlin on the fighting in Flanders said that Prince Rupprecht's troops in the course of reconnoitering expeditions entered several lively encounters. The official despatch claimed the Rupprecht forces had taken a number of British prisoners.

Berlin also reported that German troops had dispersed scattered bands to the north and the south of the Semerinka-Odessa line.

As on Friday there was much aerial activity. Official reports from London, issued by the British war office last night said twelve enemy aircraft were brought down and that three British planes had failed to return. There were dozens of clashes between the rival aviators and the anti-aircraft batteries were kept busily engaged throughout the day.

Late Friday night and early yesterday morning enemy planes raided Paris dropping large quantities of bombs and explosives. No official report of the casualties has been received.

Northwest of Toul the Germans sought to use liquid fire against the American sector but the plan was checked by the fire of the Americans who put the enemy to flight and going over the top after they took four flame projectors.

PEACE WITH RUMANIA CLOSED, SAYS BERLIN

LONDON, March 9.—(Associated Press)—A wireless from Russian official sources declares that Russia and Rumania have concluded peace. Rumania promises to evacuate all those portions of Bessarabia now occupied by its troops, within two months.

QUEEN COMPETENT IS INSISTED IN ANSWER

Trustees File Pleadings In Circuit Court Defending Deed

A development in the litigation in connection with the estate of the late Queen Liliuokalani was an answer filed in circuit court yesterday by trustees of the Liliuokalani trust to the suit of Delegate Kuhio, who began action to have the Queen's will declared invalid and the trust broken on the grounds that the Queen was mentally incompetent when she executed the trust and its will. Delegate Kuhio's present suit is the second effort he has made to break the trust, the first having been filed several years ago. It was lost on technical rulings.

In the answer filed yesterday the trustees refer to this former suit and to a ruling of the supreme court in connection with it to the effect that a presumption existed that Liliuokalani was mentally capable when she executed the trust. All of the allegations made in Delegate Kuhio's new suit are denied in the answer. It is contended also in the answer that if the trust were broken, the property would go to persons other than the Delegate.

WALKER IS ARRAIGNED
James Walker of the Twenty-fifth district, who was charged with murder in the first degree in an indictment returned by the grand jury this week, was arraigned by the circuit court before Judge William H. Heen yesterday morning and covered a plea of not guilty. Walker stabbed a man at the street last week. "I had no intention of killing him," Walker said yesterday. The trial is set for next Thursday.